

The Sun

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1897.

Subscriptions by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, per Month, \$1.00; per Year, \$10.00.

TRINITY, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

We Are Ordered Back.

This passage in the Supreme Court's Anti-Trust decision, as it was rendered through Justice PECKHAM, is the most radical and uncompromising condemnation of society as it has been known from the beginning that can be found in the records of sobriety.

It is not for the real property of any country that such charges should accrue, which require no room for independent business men, the head of his establishment, small though it might be, into a mere servant or agent of a corporation for selling the commodities which he once manufactured or dealt in.

From the time when man's savage ancestors made society by joining themselves together, the principle that "transforms an independent business man, the head of his establishment, into a servant, bound to obey orders," has been in operation.

The year 1897 sees it condemned by the Supreme Court of the United States. If it is wrong now, can the mere stoppage of it suffice? Should not the repudiation of this principle be extended, as time makes that possible, until all consolidation shall have been dissolved, and every citizen, without exception, shall become "an independent business man, the head of his own establishment," like the aboriginal savage.

In considering this question, we find no room for independent business men, the head of his establishment, small though it might be, into a mere servant or agent of a corporation for selling the commodities which he once manufactured or dealt in.

The Chicago Election. The municipal election at Chicago is to be held to-day. There are four candidates for Mayor: HARRISON, silver Democrat; SEARS, organization Republican; HESING, gold Democrat and non-partisan; and HARLAN, Republican and non-partisan.

The main importance of the election, however, does not consist in these issues of partisanship and non-partisanship, or of strict against liberal enforcement of the liquor laws. It lies in the fact that HARRISON represents the Bryanism of Chicago, and his candidacy brings to the front the issues of the last national campaign.

If, then, HARRISON should be elected, the political consequences might be grave and far-reaching. In the first considerable election since the defeat of BRYAN last November, the silver Democrats would demonstrate their superiority; and the result would be likely to have a powerful influence in determining the course of next autumn's campaign in the Greater New York.

There are 1,127 voting precincts in Chicago and for the use of its electors to-day 788,900 ballots have been printed. The estimates of the total vote range between 250,000 and 300,000. At the election in last November MCKINLEY polled 200,747 and BRYAN 144,736 votes.

A Force Bill No Part of the Republican Programme. Within a few days past there has been much interest in the South, and some little excitement here and there, over the appearance in the Fifty-fifth Congress of a bill involving the theory of Federal control of the elections, and shading toward the old oligarchy system of Federal interference.

This measure was introduced about a week ago by the Hon. HENRY R. GIBSON of Knoxville, the Republican Representative from the Second district of Tennessee. It provides for the punishment of persons who violate the election laws in force in States and Territories whose Congressmen or Delegates are to be chosen; and by implication gives the Federal authorities jurisdiction in such cases.

Washington correspondent of the Commonwealth Appeal of Memphis went for information to Senator HOAR of Massachusetts, formerly the patron saint, if not the fountain head, of Republican projects of Federal interference at the polls.

Senator HOAR'S views on the general subject are reassuring. He has not abandoned his faith in the virtue and efficacy of the abandoned system, but does not regard the present as a good time for an attempt to reestablish it.

verrain from any effort to renege them until the South shall see the necessity for honest elections and until she ask for of this interesting paper or other. The school, however, has been supplied by other gentlemen through the use of the very means which they were quite willing to have employed at one time in their behalf.

In an interview with another correspondent Senator HOAR is reported as saying substantially the same thing, but with greater force and directness:

"There will never be any more legislation upon the Federal election system until the South itself shall ask for it. Without going into the question of the right or wrong of the matter, I can safely say that until the South sees the need of Federal supervision of elections, the Republicans will not try to pass another Force bill, as it was called, or to put upon the statute books any Federal election laws of any kind."

That the same opinion is held by the Hon. THOMAS B. REED, the most potent Republican at the other end of the Capitol, is now generally believed. Major R. B. STANTON of Nashville reports that the Speaker said to him, in the course of a conversation respecting the Republican policy about the South and sectional issues:

"We have seen the last Federal election laws for some time. I, for one, will never give my consent to an effort to pass any Federal election law."

If these expressions of opinion are authoritative and accurately reported, they ought to relieve any apprehension started in the minds of our Southern friends by the appearance of the Gibson bill. The views attributed to Senator HOAR and to the Speaker are creditable to their common sense and political sagacity. If these two statesmen are against any further attempt to replace the Davenport system upon the statute books, where is the idea of force and Federal interference likely to find lodgment in this year 1897? The Republican party lost the Presidency five years ago because its evolution had not then proceeded beyond a narrow sectionalism. It is interesting to observe how the broader, more enlightened ideas of JAMES G. BLAINE are working for the Republican party's benefit years after that statesman's clear vision and far vision went to his grave.

Habituated to Fraud? It appears that the Reform Club of New York, a noted repository of Clevelandism, has undertaken a tariff crusade in the Republican press, designed to prevent the adoption of the Dingley bill, or of any bill based on the protective principle.

The Reform Club will circulate arguments against protection and in favor of free trade, and request or advise that the matter it sends out shall appear in the various newspapers of the country.

If the newspapers that as Republicans have always preached protection, and as protectionists in 1896 elected their President, can be seduced from their party's tariff prof. Wilson and his Mugwump allies deceitfully betrayed when they passed the Wilson bill, then the Reform Club's bosom will swell with pride.

Has the Reform Club become so habituated to political treachery of this sort that it must have it every time? The tendency to increased size which has shown itself in our battle ships like the Kearsarge and Kentucky, in protected cruisers like the Columbia and Minneapolis, and in armored cruisers like the Brooklyn, extends now to the torpedo craft.

The Cushing, our first steel torpedo boat, was of 105 tons displacement; the Ericsson advanced to 120; the Baltimore trio will displace 142 tons each; the Seattle craft is of 168 tons; the big Farragut makes a long leap to 273 tons. But this last standard, it now appears, is to be kept up in the three new boats authorized at the last session of Congress, for which the main feature has just been agreed upon. They are to displace, it is said, 301 tons at the maximum.

They are also to be 301-ton craft, and may surpass their contract speed, as the Porter has done. The Farragut is also a 301-ton boat, the two buildings at Bath are expected to make 30 1/2 knots, and accordingly, with the latest trio, we shall have half a dozen craft with a speed in the thirties, something which a few years ago would have seemed incredible.

A ruling by Secretary LONG that the appropriation of \$800,000 for the three latest boats can be used for hull and machinery, and does not cover armament, will give the bidders on them a safe margin. The contract price of the Farragut is \$227,500, and three like her therefore could easily be built within the limit of cost and with ample allowances for improvements.

Jefferson's Words for These Days. The proposal that the 13th of April, being the 154th birthday anniversary of THOMAS JEFFERSON, shall be held in honor by Democrats throughout the country, is worthy of consideration.

Jeffersonian Democracy is never out of date; at all times and under all circumstances it furnishes the true solution for political problems.

The main question, for example, before the country at this time is that of raising a revenue adequate to its expenses. On this point we have the words of JEFFERSON in his inaugural address of March 4, 1805, upon beginning his second term of office as President:

"At home, fellow citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expenses, enabled us to discharge our internal taxes. Thus, covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of domestic taxation which, once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching, successively, every article of property and produce. If, among these taxes, some minor ones fell, which had not been incontinent, it was because their amount would not have paid the officers who collected them, and because, if they had any merit, the State authorities might as well have dispensed with them."

public faith." In that same address JEFFERSON announced his belief that ours is "the strongest Government on earth."

"I believe it to be the only one where every man, as the law of the land, by the standard of the law, and would make invasions of the public order. In his personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or, have we lost history, in the form of Kings, to govern him? Let us answer."

It was in 1801 that he wrote to the committee of the merchants of New Haven the words on office holding which, a little altered in use, have become famous:

"If a duty, however vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few; by resignation, none."

The question of annexation may soon come before us in one form or another, and here, also, we have JEFFERSON'S counsel:

"I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory would enlarge the Union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectually? The larger our extension, the less will it be shaken by local passions."

As to Cuba, can any one doubt that the energies of JEFFERSON, were he living to-day, would be directed toward procuring her independence? It was he who hoped for "a meridian of partition through the ocean which separates the two hemispheres, on the latter side of which no European gun shall ever be heard, or an American on the other." He hoped in 1823 for the annexation of Cuba, "as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States." But if this could not be, "its independence is our second interest."

He disclaimed any desire for war to secure either result, but held that peaceful methods to further our purpose should be used at opportune moments.

Thus there is much for Democratic clubs and societies to ponder on in celebrating JEFFERSON'S birthday. The Democratic party has in modern days been dragged with Clevelandism and then dosed with Bryanism, the results being painfully obvious.

But French a Jeffersonian commemoration is held all at, let it be sincere. It would be better not to hold it than to associate JEFFERSON'S honored name with acts repugnant to his life and his doctrines.

A Very Suspicious Bill. Why lay out a city park and spend large sums of money to condemn the land, and then destroy the park itself with streets?

This question does not seem to have been considered by the Assembly when last week it passed an act ostensibly for extending, widening, and changing the grade of West 135th street, but in reality to cut a circular road through the new St. Nicholas Park for the use of some undisciplined corporation or individual.

Let us look at the circumstances and see whether they are not suspicious. In April, 1894, an act was passed by the Legislature laying out the new St. Nicholas Park, which is to extend from 130th street on the south to 141st street on the north, and to be bounded on the east by St. Nicholas avenue, which runs through the valley, and on the west by St. Nicholas Terrace, which runs along the crest of the hill, with the exception of some lots of land on the plateau or tableland between St. Nicholas Terrace and Convent avenue.

The new park will thus be formed principally of a side hill, with some level lots on St. Nicholas avenue and some level lots on the plateau next to the new site of the College of the City of New York.

The lands of the new park are now under process of condemnation, and hearings are going on before commissioners of appraisal. After the lands have been acquired some well-qualified landscape gardener under the Park Department must be employed to lay out such paths or driveways as may be desirable.

But now, suddenly, a bill has appeared in the Legislature, and is now before the Senate, providing for the cutting of what is called an extension of 135th street, but what is, in reality, a new circular street through the new St. Nicholas Park. This circular street runs first to the north-west from St. Nicholas avenue to St. Nicholas Terrace, and then to the southwest from St. Nicholas Terrace to Convent avenue, thus cutting all the property between St. Nicholas avenue and Convent avenue and 135th street and 137th street in such a way as to absolutely destroy the new park.

This projected street could not be used in any advantageous way in connection with the new park itself, and its practical effect can only be to destroy the park.

There must be some scheme behind this bill, for it is manifestly against the public interest. It is said that the bill is really in the interest of a trolley line, which does not mind the destruction of a city park provided its cars can climb up the hill! At the least cost and an easy grade be secured at the public expense.

All the large landholders on the plateau, such as the Hebrew orphan Asylum, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, and the trustees of the College of the City of New York, have protested against this proposed legislation. The bill should be defeated in the Senate; and if not defeated in the Senate it should be vetoed by the Governor.

The Reserve Fleet. It seems likely that the first marked feature of Secretary LONG'S administration will be the establishment of a reserve of warships, similar to that which the European navies have long maintained.

two-thirds of all armored vessels and more than a half of the unarmored in reserve. The countries spoken of have different systems, some classes of reserves being regularly officered and manned for a part of the year, but the general result is that of saving much money. Secretary HERRBERT believes that fully three-fifths of our ships, monitors, and torpedo boats could also be held in reserve, when not thoroughly tested, and the larger cruisers, on the same principle, could be replaced in active service by the smaller.

We have seen statements indicating that if the New York, Brooklyn, Columbia, Minneapolis, and Olympia were to be put in reserve, the saving on these five vessels alone would exceed \$1,500,000 in a year. There might then be a need of supplying their places with smaller vessels, and that would be so much deducted from the saving. But that the system itself is practicable and desirable must be clear, and just now the time is the more favorable for putting it in operation, inasmuch as nine new gunboats, none of them probably exceeding 1,400 tons and most of them of only about 1,000, will be ready before the end of the year.

The need of obtaining crews for these new vessels and for the many torpedo boats that must be tried, will tend to urge the establishment of the reserve system.

And yet, while the organization of such a system, the selection of reserve stations at New York, League Island, Norfolk or elsewhere, and the erection of sheds for spare torpedo boats at various points demand prompt consideration, we are not quite yet to reduce the number of powerful ships in active service. Our foreign affairs may not be quite so menacing as they were a year ago, but our full naval strength should be in readiness for some time yet.

Family Councils Over Greece. The visit of the Dowager Empress of Russia to Copenhagen at this time naturally attracts comment. How far dynastic influences, or rather, the personal and family ties of the reigning houses of Europe, may affect the fate of Greece, is problematical; but certainly the little kingdom is rich in this sort of resources, such as they are.

The Empress Dowager of Russia is the sister of King GEORGE. The Princess of Wales is also a sister of King GEORGE. The Crown Princess of Greece is the sister of the Emperor of Germany and granddaughter of Queen VICTORIA.

Besides these relationships, we have the fact that Prince George, the second son of the King, who has command of the Greek fleet, carried the gratitude of the Emperor of Russia by saving his life in Japan, and the Russian imperial family is said to be very fond of the sailor.

Unfortunately for Greece, politics must ride over relationships and over personal affections or obligations among rulers. Yet it would seem as if these subordinate influences, if they refuse to foster her ambition, could at least be counted on to shield her from suffering much, should she chance to be defeated by the Porte.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the anti-trust case seems to have suddenly "about up" several newspaper columns of his being prosecuted for their attempt to foment the craze against property.

Possibly it has dawned upon many of these able journals that the news company known as the Associated Press, from which they, like the Evening Post, get their news, is the most extreme, monopolistic, and straggling trust within the borders of the United States, bar none.

The Western States which have been wrestling hardest with the department store "problem," have been Minnesota and Illinois. In Illinois the Senate voted against the department store, but the bill was vetoed by the Governor. In the House, and the bill is thought to prevail in the House, and the bill is thought to prevail in the House, and the bill is thought to prevail in the House.

It would be a real calamity if the tower and building of the Madison Square Garden should disappear from New York. It would also be a tremendous loss if the city should be deprived of its great amphitheatre, or even see it removed to some less central locality.

The Spanish war vessel Infanta Maria Teresa, which has already left her home port to take part in the Grant mausoleum ceremonies, will attract her full share of the attention bestowed on visiting craft.

She is one of the best representatives that Spain could send us. While not so big or so powerful as our battleship Pelayo, she is faster, and in one respect she surpasses him. She has one or two sister ships being the Almirante Oquendo and the Viscaya. Her length is 340 feet, her beam 65, and her draught 21 1/2, her displacement being somewhere about 7,000 tons.

The best speed of these ships when new was put at 20 knots an hour. Their batteries consist of 13 6-inch guns, arranged in pairs together with eight 6-pounders and eight 1-pounders. This is certainly a powerful armament with such speed, and yet the vessels also carry armor belts 12 inches thick and steel turrets of 10 1/2 inches, so making them almost battle ships.

The Pelayo and the Pelago constituted at recent date Spain's chief reliance in modern armored ships. We shall be glad, therefore, to get a look at the Infanta Maria Teresa, the first armored ship she has ever sent to this port.

There will be a municipal election in Denver to-day, and no lack of variety for the voters who are to take part therein. There are four tickets, distinguished by pictorial emblems of such interest, beauty, and popularity. The Straight Republicans have two eagles for a symbol; the Silver Republicans a fat-headed, fish-tailed bird, presumably some sort of a marine goose or aquatic butterbump, which suggests the weight of a scroll inscribed with the motto, "16 to 1."

The Industrial League ticket is adorned by a portrait of an eagle erect, illuminated by solar rays, having at its feet three sticks on which roost young eagles or flames or something equally good. The Independent Republicans march under a very aquiline and severe bird with outstretched wings; perhaps it is an eagle, or perhaps it is a kiwi. The Democratic ticket boasts an imperial roster of the most athletic and defiant type. The totem of the Water-Consumers' ticket is a rabbit rampant, the people wanted Republican policies, and Republican policies they should be allowed to have.

It has been our pleasure for some time to receive at our humble home as a boarder the lady teacher who has just returned from a tour of study in Europe, and regrets that sickness in our family necessitated her going elsewhere. We are reluctant to give her up.

And when she goes no more to stay. We will think of her and the iron gray.

fashion. The octopus or serpent is biting the falchion with evident appetite. The only criticism to be made of this interesting paper or what is not that his mouth, while indicating strength and decision of character, seems rather too large in comparison with the rest of his features. The vignette of the People's party ticket represents a neat house, with a piazza and pitched roof. The fence is white, and in excellent repair. The owner is sitting in a rocking chair on the piazza and reading the "Complete Orations and Deliberations of DAVID HECTOR WAITE." The National-Party party contents itself with a log house and the motto, "South and West." The Middle Road Populists carry a banner with the state device, "City Government of Public Utilities."

The Socialist-Labor party ticket is decorated with a drawing of a rather thin, bare, upraised arm and hand. In the latter is a gavel, tinker hammer, or corn-cob pipe. The National Silver party emblem bears the word "Colorado" over a beehive and a picture of a transverse section of a mountain range. The Independent ticket shows a pair of scales and a cornucopia from which gold dollars are pouring. These Denver ticket-pictures should be preserved in some art museum. Some of them are mystic and nearly all are wonderful.

President McMillan and Col. Grant. To the Editor of The Sun:—The correct procedure resulting from the fact that the Sun reaches correct opinions cheers me once again in its article on President McMillan's unwarranted conduct in the Park Board. This brings fresh wonderment for one Park Commissioner does not constitute the Board, and the Police Commissioner does not. That you do not support Col. Grant in the matter, where he stands for the same principle, is a surprise, when he declines to recognize Roosevelt as the only President in the history of the United States. The cases are similar in the fact that the President of each board, the one constantly, the one on this larger or smaller scale, is the same.

Our correspondent either knows something about the Police Board which THE SUN does not, or he knows something which THE SUN is so far from being sure that there is no connection between Mr. Roosevelt's conduct and that of Mr. McMillan, for the reason that Mr. Roosevelt has not, like Mr. McMillan, violated an order of the board. No such charge has ever been made against him.

The only important issue in the Police Board is the question of trying Chief Conlin for breach of discipline in criticizing a superior officer, or of preventing him from being so tried. We believe that Conlin's insult embraced the Board, but it is immaterial whether he insulted his superior officers collectively or only one of them. The Board, in order to preserve in the force the indispensable element of discipline, is bound to punish any member who is guilty of insubordination against the Board as rigidly as it is bound to protect itself. A charge having been made against Conlin with apparent justification, the Board is bound to put him on trial, to the end that, if guilty he may be punished, and if innocent the force may not have over the demoralizing shadow of his head being prosecuted in misconduct. Mr. Roosevelt has made the charge against Conlin, as he had a right to do, and has voted for a resolution that he be tried, and Col. Grant has voted against it.

Two reasons only can restrain Col. Grant from at once acknowledging the propriety of putting Chief Conlin on trial for the breach of discipline, and the honor of the community; for it is crime against the honor of a community when any paper, for the sake of increasing its circulation, is willing to publish false news. It is a crime against the honor of any community when a paper is ready to invent sensations and spread them as news, and to do this by publishing the names from the pocket of the people of a crime against the honor of the community when any paper is ready to misrepresent facts about any man or woman, and to appeal to low and base prejudices for the sake of securing an increased circulation; it is a crime against the honor of a community when any paper undertakes to misrepresent facts about any man or woman, and to appeal to low and base prejudices for the sake of securing an increased circulation; it is a crime against the honor of a community when any paper is ready to misrepresent facts about any man or woman, and to appeal to low and base prejudices for the sake of securing an increased circulation.

Another Tax Scheme—The Withdrawal Tax. To the Editor of The Sun:—I propose of your editorial of Sunday's on the unjust taxation of corporations and rich men who are citizens of this State. I would suggest one more form of taxation which would be the logical sequence of those already in vogue.

What was known as the withdrawal tax enacted in the year 1841 by the people of Spandau, Prussia, which was levied upon capital and property likely to be or about to be transferred to another town. The withdrawal tax was levied upon the capital and property likely to be or about to be transferred to another town. The withdrawal tax was levied upon the capital and property likely to be or about to be transferred to another town.

A Recent Case of Majestic Self-Isolation. From the Review of Reviews. In personal and disposition, Mr. McKinley and his predecessor represent absolute extremes. Mr. Cleveland grew more and more conservative, unapproachable, sensitive, and self-conscious. In every message, document, and public utterance of Mr. Cleveland, there was always revealed that somewhat painful sense of his own personal responsibility. The Executive had become constantly more hedged in and mysterious. The old public path across the White House grounds was barred up. Extra policemen, uniformed and ununiformed, were stationed at the entrance to the White House. Secret service men and detectives were requisitioned to keep the press and the public from the better guarded against the intrusions of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Thurston, as private secretary, seemed for four years to have been a mere shadow, and his name and correspondents as to Mr. Cleveland's coming and going, and in excluding callers from his presence, Senators and Representatives being excluded along with the unofficial herd. The process was successful. The public mind ceased to intrude, and the callers, including the Senators and Congressmen, kept scrupulously away from the White House.

Why English College Get No Requests. From the Sun. The Archbishop of Canterbury is a hopeful man if he expects that his countrymen will continue to support like his predecessor Whitgift, and devote their fortunes to the better education of future generations. What made them put their money to such uses? Because they believed that it would be forever appropriated to the cause which they had heartily adopted. They did not foresee the trouble which the School Commissioners, University Commissioners, Secondary Education Commissioners and Parish Council acts. Nowadays, if a rich man dies in England, his estate is divided into three parts, one for a school or university, but to a hospital, a library, or a museum. It is pretty safe to say, therefore, that reformers have yet arisen in such a case to suggest that the premises should be sold and the money "given to the poor."

Bourke Cochrane Sees the Pope. From the Tablet. Mr. Bourke Cochrane, the celebrated poetical orator from the diocese of Glasgow, was received on Wednesday at the Vatican. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience lasted forty minutes. He says: "I had the Pope before me, but only in public functions. I had, therefore, never been brought so close to his person, or made to feel so near the master of his presence. The Pope's body was as dignified as his mind. His audience